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=ABSTRACT=

## Idiopathic Hydramnios and Pregnancy Outcome

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**Objective :** There have been conflicting reports as to whether higher rates of poor perinatal outcome carry over in cases of idiopathic hydramnios. Thus, this study was undertaken to determine whether there is any association between idiopathic hydramnios and adverse perinatal outcome.

**Methods :** From January 1995 to December 1999, 103 consecutive women with singleton pregnancies complicated by idiopathic hydramnios(amniotic fluid index  $\geq 25$ cm) who were delivered at the Severance hospital were studied. Measured perinatal outcomes and maternal complications included preterm delivery, small for gestational age, large for gestational age, malpresentation at delivery, primary cesarean section rate, Apgar score at 5 minutes $<7$ , admission to the neonatal intensive care unit, perinatal death, and postpartum hemorrhage. These findings were compared by means of the chi-square test, Fisher exact test, student's t-test, and logistic regression test with those of 320 control subjects with normal amniotic fluid index( $5 < \text{amniotic fluid index} < 24$ ).

**Results :** We observed that idiopathic hydramnios was associated with significantly higher rates of preterm delivery(relative risk(RR) 1.9), large for gestational age(RR 3.0), malpresentation at delivery(RR 2.5), primary cesarean section rate(RR 3.2), Apgar score at 5 minutes $<7$ (RR 14.3), and neonatal intensive care unit admission(RR 3.4).

**Conclusion :** Idiopathic hydramnios was associated with poor perinatal outcomes. Thus, careful fetal surveillance is warranted and serial sonograms might be a useful tool to track the development of excessive fetal growth and amniotic fluid volume.

**Key words :** Idiopathic hydramnios, Amniotic fluid index, Perinatal outcome

, 1984 Chamberlain 가 가 , , 가 가 , 1987 5.6 가 8cm Phelan four-quadrant technique 1987 Hill 가 24cm , 25cm 102 66%가 0.4 3.3% , 가

: 2000. 12. 7.

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가

0.05

1.8

9

4, 10-13

12060

210

가

10

4

14

186

1.54%

32.4 ± 4.3cm

30<sup>+2</sup>

1995 1 1999 12

32.6 ± 4.6cm

12060

28<sup>+6</sup>

Phelan

4-quadrant technique

25cm

210

2

186

103 (55.4%), 52 (28.0%), 16 (8.6%), 9 (4.8%), 6 (3.2%)

127

가

10

4

14

(Table 1)

103

가 5 24cm

9620 320

가

7 5 Apgar

가

가

(Fig. 1)

windows SPSS 9.0

30.2 ± 3.7 2.4 ± 1.4 0.6

± 0.7 38<sup>+1</sup> ± 3<sup>+0</sup>

3357.6 ± 710.3gm

version student's t-test, Chi-square test, Fisher exact test, logistic regression test

Table 1. Etiologic classification of hydramnios.

Idiopathic	103 (55.4%)
Fetal anomaly	52 (28.0%)
DM or GDM	16 (8.6%)
Isoimmunization	9 (4.8%)
Multiple pregnancy	6 (3.2%)
Total	186 (100%)